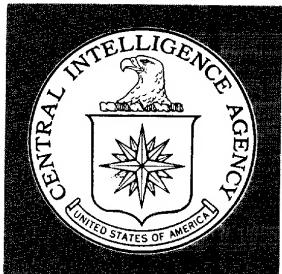


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CIA/SAVA /WVIND 708624



## WEEKLY VIETNAM INDICATORS

*Week Ending 20 June 1970*

**NSA Declassification/Release Instructions on File.**

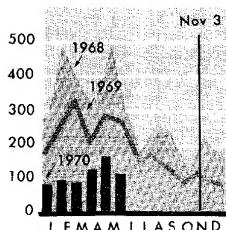
*For the President Only*

~~Top Secret~~

## SOUTH VIETNAM WEEKLY INDICATORS

1968-1970

Weekly average for each month

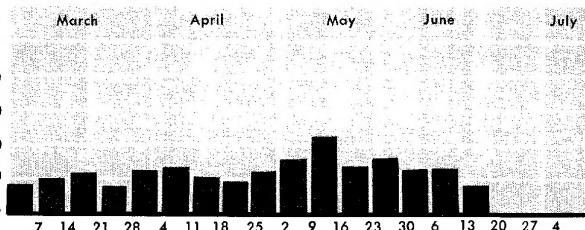


FEBRUARY - MAY 1970

Weekly data as reported

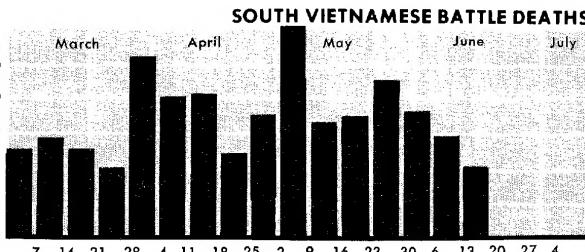
## US BATTLE DEATHS

dropped significantly to 82 from last week's 130.



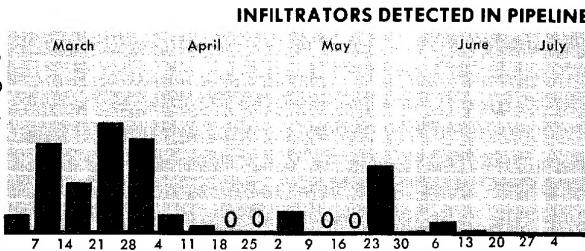
## SOUTH VIETNAMESE BATTLE DEATHS

fell to 205 from last week's 298, marking the third consecutive week of declining RVN forces casualties. The official total will change as late reports are received and will be lower than figures released to the press by the GVN.



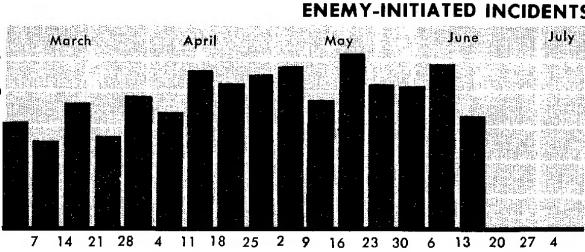
## INFILTRATORS DETECTED IN PIPELINE

stand at one small specialist group with a strength of 12. The number of infiltrators since 23 October 1969 remains at some 60,000-61,500.



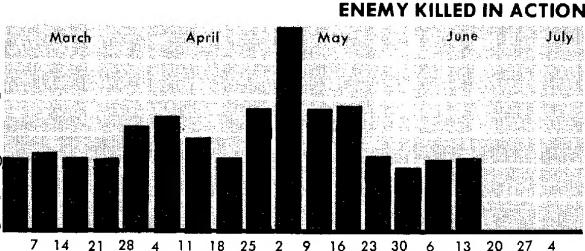
## ENEMY-INITIATED INCIDENTS

dropped to 669 from last week's 978.



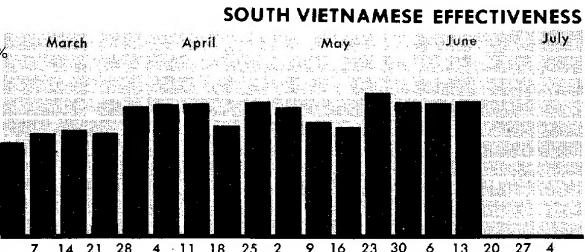
## ENEMY KILLED IN ACTION

rose only slightly to 2,093 from last week's 2,051.



## SOUTH VIETNAMESE EFFECTIVENESS

as measured by the percentages of enemy killed by RVN forces moved slightly upward to 67.5% from 65% last week.



Statistics for the latest week shown are preliminary

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

Enemy Activity

Enemy-initiated activity in South Vietnam dropped during the week and there was a corresponding decrease in friendly casualties. Intelligence continues to reflect preparations for increased activity in the northern part of the country and a stiffening of resistance to Allied Cambodian operations in Base Area 351 and in the Fishhook. Any increase in enemy activity in the near future will probably follow the familiar pattern of recent "high points."

Communist forces continue to roam at will throughout much of Cambodia, striking at widely scattered administration centers and communications lines. There appears to be a great deal of nervousness among the general population of Phnom Penh about the possibility of a Communist attack against the capital, but government officials remain at least outwardly calm about the general situation. The Communists apparently intend to cut off the capital from the other parts of the country as well as sever its links with Thailand, South Vietnam, and the seaport of Kompong Som (Sihanoukville). Pressure on Kompong Speu was relieved during the week, but Route 4 -- the road to Kompong Som which runs through Kompong Speu -- is still vulnerable to enemy interdiction. North of Phnom Penh, the Communists were active in cutting road and rail communication lines to Thailand, and they continue to lay siege to Kompong Thom, which sits astride a communications link to northern Cambodia and south Laos.

The military situation in Laos remains relatively quiet, largely the result of monsoonal rains which are hampering operations of both sides. In the Panhandle, the situation has deteriorated somewhat with the loss of friendly outposts in the Saravane and Bolovens Plateau areas. Reports continue to indicate that the enemy is preparing for at least rocket attacks on Pakse. On 11 June, a North Vietnamese Embassy official in Vientiane said that the North Vietnamese Army (NVA) would try to secure Route 13 south of Pakse as the next step in the Indochina war. The statement is more or less consistent with enemy propaganda statements in recent weeks to the effect that they intend to take over much of southern Laos, as though they no longer feel constrained by the Geneva Accords in what they view as the new situation in Indochina brought about by U.S. and South Vietnam intervention in Cambodia. In gaining control of the supply corridor via Routes 23 and 16, the Communists did not need to attack either Attopeu or Saravane since these province capitals have been successfully bypassed by enemy truck traffic for some time.

Enemy Infiltration

Infiltration activity continues very light, with one small group of 12, probably specialists, being observed during the week. Total infiltration since 23 October 1969 remains at an estimated 60,000 - 61,500.

South Vietnam Developments

The Hamlet Evaluation System/70 (HES/70) results indicate that in May pacification made a recovery from the decline suffered in April. The ABC population -- a rough measure of pacification progress -- rose 0.8 percent from April. This rise is identical to the 0.8 percent decline of April itself; thus, the current ABC percentage is about equal to that as of the end of March 1970. Virtually all of the decline of April and the recovery of May was due to the rise, and subsequent fall, in the level of enemy military activity. There is, as yet, insufficient data to estimate the effect of this upward and downward activity cycle on non-military pacification programs.

A day of turmoil in the National Assembly has stalled legislative action on President Thieu's request for extraordinary economic powers. The commotion erupted during the third day of heated debate over the controversial enabling measure. The speaker of the Lower House was pushing for a vote, despite procedural maneuvering by the opposition, when fist fights broke out on the floor among knots of deputies amid frenzied shouts from several others. Outside the Assembly, riot police used tear gas to disperse a small band of raucous, dissident students who were trying to enter the building. The session finally was adjourned and the bill sent back to committee. It probably will be returned to the full house for more debate and action this week and chances for passage seem good.

~~Top Secret~~